

Q #1580

P. 1 a

Evidentiary Document No. 5275. *A*

1. VX39006, Major John Kevin LLOYD of Army Headquarters make oath and say:

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.
2. Annexed hereto and marked "S" is a true copy of an affidavit sworn by Charles Edward GREEN on 5 March 1946 which I have in my custody in the course of my duties.
3. The original affidavit cannot be made available immediately as it is required for trials of minor war criminals.

SWORN before me at MELBOURNE)
this 27th day of May 1946)

(Signed) J. LLOYD, Major.

(Signed) R.D. CRAMPTON, Capt.
An officer of the
Australian Military Forces.

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IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of WX3435 Major
C.E. GREEN of 2/4 Machine Gun
Battalion A.I.F.

United Nations War Crimes Commiss.
Reference

I, Charles Edward GREEN of Mount Street, Perth, in the State of Western Australia being duly sworn make oath and say,

1. I was WX 3435 Major Charles Edward GREEN of 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

2. I was second in charge of the 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion and on the death of Colonel H.J. AYETEL in February 1942 I commanded the Bn. I remained in command of the Bn. at CHANGI Camp, Singapore, until 14 May 1942.

3. The Japanese then ordered a party for overseas work to be formed consisting of 3000 all ranks. I was appointed by Major-General CALLAGHAN to command No. 3 Battalion of this force which was known as "A" Force.

4. The force embarked at Singapore on 14 May 1942 on two ships. 2000 all ranks under the command of Brigadier A.L. Varley were put on the "TOYOHASHI MARU" and 1000 all ranks under the command of Lt.Col. G. RAMSAY were put on the "CELEBES MARU". On these two ships the troops were grossly overcrowded, holds which would ordinarily provide for 200 men being made to accommodate 600 men. The food on the ships was poor, consisting of a small rice ration supplemented by a small issue of tinned food made into stews. The water position was bad and the latrine facilities extremely bad. On 21 May 1942 the two ships arrived off VICTORIA POINT, BURMA, and the Japanese ordered the disembarkation of 1000 men plus sick. No. 3 Battalion, its strength being then increased to 1000 men plus sick, was disembarked.

5. At Victoria point we were divided into two camps, 400 men being quartered at the point proper and 600 men at the aerodrome camp approximately 8 miles from the point. The food conditions at this camp could be regarded as being reasonably good although in reality they were below necessary requirements as it was found later on that men began to exhibit signs of malnutrition. My main general complaint was that at the aerodrome we were made responsible for guarding ourselves and that a guard of Australian prisoners was maintained from the camp and were held responsible for any attempts to escape made by any prisoners of the camp. In about June 1942, NX10420 Private R.S. GOULDEN, a member of 3 Battalion quartered at the Aerodrome Camp attempted to escape. He was found to be missing and after a reasonable time the fact that he had

escaped was reported by me to the Japanese. Captain YASUDA was the Senior Japanese officer at Victoria Point and was quartered at the wireless station. Captain YASUDA was known to be of the Permanent Japanese Army and was a man of about 45 years of age. He was about 5 feet six inches in height and of heavy build. The first steps taken by the Japanese was a complete check to establish that the man was missing; all officers were then summoned to the Orderly Room and I was confined to my quarters for two days. The Quartermaster and the Orderly Officer of the day (Australian Prisoners) were also confined to their quarters. The whole of the Australian guard which was on duty at the time of the escape was sentenced to be imprisoned until such time as GOULDEN was recaptured. The guard were punished by close detention in respect of the escape. Approximately six days later it became known that GOULDEN had been recaptured by the Japanese. I immediately requested that I should be present at any interrogation of GOULDEN and was told that he would be brought to the camp for questioning. At this stage the guard which had been imprisoned was released. GOULDEN was brought to the Japanese camp guard house and I was sent for by Capt. YASUDA. I pointed out to Capt. YASUDA that on the question of the trial GOULDEN should have representation and he replied that an order had been given that any man who attempted to escape would be shot and GOULDEN had attempted to escape and would therefore be shot. It is my opinion that GOULDEN was mentally deranged as he attempted this escape without any adequate preparation whatever and without communicating his intentions to anyone else. It is understood that he, realising the impossibility of his actions, gave himself up to the Burmese police who handed him over to the Japanese. During the interim period, i.e. while he was out, a complete statement covering the case was prepared by Lt. McCULLY, my Legal Officer, pointing out that we objected to being made responsible for guarding our own prisoners and further that we objected to communal punishment being given in respect to offences committed by individuals and the fact that escapees were to be punished by shooting. I lodged two copies of this document with the Japanese, one for their own use and requested that one be forwarded to a representative of a Neutral power. During this period the Japanese Camp Commander, Sgt. ISHIFAWA and also a Japanese Officer in Command of the area adjacent to the aerodrome were interviewed by me on various occasions and the whole question of GOULDEN's escape and the objections to the possibilities to his being shot were raised. I interviewed GOULDEN after his recapture and he was in a very distressed frame of mind. Capt. YASUDA would listen to no appeals whatever; he said that if GOULDEN was not shot discipline would not be maintained and that other men would also attempt to escape. I was then ordered to return to my quarters. Shortly afterwards a Battalion parade was ordered by the Japanese and I was sent for. The Battalion paraded on the parade ground and GOULDEN was marched from the Japanese quarters to a position in front of the assembled parade. Capt. YASUDA, one other Japanese officer, name unknown, and three guards were present. Capt. YASUDA and the other officers arranged themselves with drawn swords on either side of private GOULDEN and Capt. YASUDA then read a document to the assembled troops in Japanese. The Battalion was then ordered to stand fast and a party which included myself, Major STRINGER, Lt. BERNARDU and Lt. WATSON were marched in company with GOULDEN and the

guards to a point approximately five hundred yards from the camp. At this spot a pole had been erected and GOULDEN was blindfolded, tied to the pole and shot in front of us. GOULDEN had no formal trial. I then got a doctor, Capt. HIGGINS, and a padre and the doctor examined the body and pronounced life extinct and we were ordered to carry the body back through the assembled ranks of the Battalion. A truck was waiting at the gate and GOULDEN's body was taken to the Victoria Point Cemetery where a grave had already been prepared and was buried in my presence. Sgt. ISHIKAWA, the Camp Commandant and Private SHIRAIISHI were also present. The following documents relative to the above were handed in as appendices to my general report on 3 Battalion which was submitted to Hq Western Command on 12 November 1945:-

- Appendix No. 2 - Diary of 3 Battalion *A* Force to 16 Oct 42.
- Appendix No. 11 - Court of Inquiry on the execution of NX10420 Private R.S. GOULDEN.
- Appendix No. 12 - Copy of letter submitted to Japanese on execution of NX10420 Private R.S. GOULDEN.

6. On 28 Sep 1942 the Australian troops under my command arrived at THANBYUZYAT which was the north starting end of the Burma-Thailand railway, we were the first Australian troops to arrive at THANBYUZYAT and we came under the command of the Hq No. 3 Branch Thailand War Prisoners. The executive staff of this Hq were:-

Lt.Col. NAGATOMO	-	Commanding Officer.
Lieut. M. ITO	-	Second in charge.
Lieut. HIGUCHI	-	Medical Officer.
Lieut. K. GAMI	-	Economic Officer.

7. The war crimes set out hereunder came within my personal knowledge while we were within the command of Lt.Col. NAGATOMO:-

EXECUTION OF ESCAPES.

NX69005 Pte. G.H. WHITFIELD, of 3rd Reserve MT AIF.

Whitfield escaped from KANDAW 4 Kilo Camp commanded by me on the 10th Nov 42. He surrendered himself to the Japanese at Thanbyuzyat on the 13th Dec. 42. At that time I believe that Lt.Col. NAGATOMO was temporarily absent and Lt. Naito was administering command. Whitfield was shot on the 14 Dec. 42 on the orders of Lt. Naito. To my knowledge this man was given no trial by the Japanese. The following personnel escaped from Thetkaw 14 Kilo Camp commanded by me on the 12 Feb. 43:-

- NX12243 Capt. A. MULL, HQ A.A.S.C. AIF.
- VX73827 Pte A.J. BELL, 2/6 Field Park AIF.
- VX57167 Pte DICKENSON, K.J. 2/15 Field Regt. AIF.

Dickenson was recaptured by the Japanese on approximately 28 Feb 43 and executed on the 2 Mar 43 at Thanbyuzyat. To my knowledge this man was

interrogated but was not given any formal trial. Mull and Bell went on further together and it was reported to me that Mull was shot by the Burmese police near Shwagun on 10 Mar. 43. Bell was wounded at the same time that Mull was killed and was brought back to Thanbyuzyat and was executed at 0730 hours on the 16 Mar. 43. To the best of my knowledge and belief he was interrogated but had no formal trial.

II. PROPER IMPRISONMENT.

At the beginning of October 1942 Lt. NAITO approached me and asked me to sign an undertaking that I would not escape. I refused. Lt. NAITO then said that I would be in serious trouble if I did not sign the undertaking. He said that he advised me to sign it as otherwise I would be kept in solitary detention and might be shot. I maintained my attitude of refusing to sign and on 5 Oct 1942 I was placed under arrest and taken to THANBYUZYAT and placed in solitary confinement in a cell in the guard house. Lt. NAITO visited me daily and demanded that I should sign the undertaking but I still refused and asked to be allowed to interview Brigadier VARLEY. The cell in which I was confined was a small wooden one with an Asiatic type latrine on one corner. I was given three meals a day, each consisting of half a dioxie of plain rice and half a mug of water. I was not permitted to leave the cell. I had no facilities for washing. On the sixth day of my detention Brigadier Varley was arrested and placed in the cell next to mine. We were able to converse together. I believe the sole reason for Brigadier Varley's detention was to give me an opportunity of interviewing him without the Japanese having to give a formal consent thereto. It was a face-saving device. On 12 Oct 42 Brigadier Varley and myself agreed that as I was acting under duress I could sign the undertaking, and I therefore informed the Japanese that I would do so. I was taken to Lt. Col. NAGATANI at his HQ. He expressed regret at the action that had been taken but said the undertaking had to be signed and that myself and Brigadier Varley would have stayed in detention indefinitely had I maintained my attitude of refusing to sign. I signed the undertaking and we were released from confinement. Major HANZENBERG, the senior Dutch officer in Burma, had previously subjected to similar tactics by the Japanese; that is to say he was kept in solitary confinement until he signed a non-escape undertaking.

FORCING OF SICK PRISONERS TO WORK.

In March 1943 a force of Australian Troops known as Black Force, Green Force and Ramsay Force came together at 75 Kilo Camp Meiloe. Lt. Col. Ramsay was the Senior Australian officer and was Camp Commander. The Camp worked on a Brigade basis with the three above-mentioned forces. Conditions in this camp were extremely bad and the effects of the long period of inadequate diet began to show themselves; it was also in a very bad fever belt. It was at this stage that the Japanese refused to accept the medical classifications given by our own Medical Officers. Sickness had increased at an alarming rate and the number of men available for work was reduced daily. Pressure was applied by the Japanese but we refused to send men to work who were not considered fit by our own Medical Officers. The Japanese

5.

then took the matter into their hands and when they considered insufficient men were paraded for work they ordered a special parade of all the sick in camp. These men were inspected by parties of Korean Guards who by personal observation picked out additional men to go to work on the line. This then became the daily procedure and hundreds of men were selected daily and sent to work who were obviously unfit. The amount of work was increased and men frequently started at 8 o'clock in the morning and worked through until 2 and 3 o'clock on the following morning. This continued to be the procedure for the next nine months, (i.e. until January 1944).

EXPOSURE OF PWs TO DANGER FROM BOMBING ETC.

In January 1944 I was transferred to TAMARKAN Camp, Thailand, with a force consisting of all the Australian Prisoners of War in Burma less about 700 left at 105 Mile Camp for maintenance work. The Tamarkan Camp was situated near a large steel rail bridge which had been constructed by the Japanese over the river for military reasons. The bridge was a military objective. The prisoners were forced to work on the anti-aircraft defences for the bridge. While I was at the Tamarkan Camp there were about nine allied bombing raids directed against the bridge and some prisoners in the nearby prison camps were killed by the bombardment. I did not ever see any recognition marks exhibited near the PW Camps to indicate to bombers that PW Camps were in the locality.

GENERAL.

While at prisoner of war establishments within the command of Lt. Col. NAGATOMO, I personally observed the following contraventions of International Law:-

SUMMARY OF CONTRAVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

- (1) Forcing men to work who were physically unfit and who had been classified as such by our own qualified M.Os.
- (2) Failing to supply adequate quarters and crowding men in insanitary camps with natives.
- (3) Failing to supply anything like adequate medical requirements.
- (4) Forcing prisoners to work in unhealthy jungle camps.
- (5) Failing to supply rations up to the scale laid down.
- (6) Appropriating prisoners' rations for their own use.
- (7) Stealing Red Cross supplies for their own use.
- (8) Holding prisoners' mail up for periods up to 6 months and sometimes destroying it.

(9) Removing all paper, pencils, etc., and prevention of facilities for mental relaxation and study.

(10) Failing to supply anything like adequate clothing.

(11) Trafficking in canteen supplies and making exorbitant profits at prisoners' expense.

(12) Placing POW Camps in close proximity to military objectives.

(13) Forcing prisoners to work on Japanese war works, A/A posts, etc.

(14) Failing to repatriate prisoners who at the end of 12 months were classed permanently unfit and who required special medical treatment.

(15) Forcing officers to do manual work under threat of armed force.

(16) Conducting Courts Martial on prisoners without allowing them any representation whatever.

(17) Summarily executing prisoners who had attempted to escape.

(18) Communal punishment inflicted on whole camp.

(19) Infliction of severe corporal punishment out of all proportion to so-called offence.

(20) Forcing officers to salute all Japanese personnel irrespective of rank.

(21) At various times making the prisoners themselves responsible for their own custody under threat of severe communal punishment.

8. I consider that the person who was prima facie responsible for the above-mentioned war crimes was Lieut. Colonel NAGATOMO. I can speak of this man only in general terms; the officers who would be able to give detailed and first-hand information concerning Nagatomo's administration are Lt. Col. C. ANDERSON VC MC, Lt. Col. T. HAMILTON Senior Medical Officer and Major CAMPBELL (who handled pay, canteen affairs etc). I consider that the aforesaid war crimes were the responsibility of Lt. Col. Nagatomo in that either he directly authorized them or alternatively they were the result of his failure to supervise the actions and policy of his subordinates. Personally I believe that his subordinates acted generally in accordance with his orders. Nagatomo was a man of about 50 years of age; he was some five feet four inches in height; average build; clean shaven; no particular marks; he spoke French fluently. According to rumour he left Thailand in about June 1944 being then in disfavour with the Japanese authorities on account of his improper dealing with funds, supplies, etc. He is said to have died in Japan of food poisoning.

7.

9. I refer to the following subordinates of Lt. Col. Nagatomo:-

LIEUT. HOSHI.

A description of this Japanese officer and the appointments he held are described in an affidavit sworn by me at Perth, Western Australia, on 7 Feb. 1946 before WX37146 Major H.T. STABLES OF AAC Western Command A.M.F. Hoshi was not of a sadistical brutal nature personally, but failed in his duty in as much as he exercised no control over his subordinates and permitted them to carry out brutal treatment. He engaged in personally purchasing canteen requirements and re-selling them to prisoners at enormous profits. He did not exercise sufficient control over rations. He was responsible through his subordinates of sending hundreds of men who were considered medically unfit by our own medical officers, out to work daily.

ARAU (known as "the boy bastard")

This man was a Korean guard about 25 years of age; about 5 feet 6 inches in height and fairly well built. To my knowledge this man was identified at a parade of suspected war criminals at Bangkok. This man was conspicuous among the guards for consistently brutal and sadistic treatment of prisoners including officers. His conduct was marked by daily bashing of prisoners and humiliating treatment.

YANI AND KATSUJI.

These men were Korean guards. Yani was a man of about 38 years of age. He was a big, raw-boned type of man with a large number of gold and silver teeth. He was about 5 ft. 8 inches in height. Katsumi was about 26 years of age, of slight build, with a peculiarly shaped head, being large at the top and narrowing down to the chin. These two Koreans carried out the duties of "orderly soldier" within the camp. As such they were responsible for procedure within the camp and were also responsible for the numbers of prisoners sent out to work on the railway line daily. These were the men who, when the numbers of prisoners selected for work were low, personally paraded the sick and selected hundreds of sick men to go to work.

10. I swear to the truth of the contents of the following documents:-

General report of my Command and Administration of No. 3 Battalion "I" Force (subsequently known as Green Force) and all appendices attached to the report submitted by me to Hq Western Command AMF in November 1945.

Sworn by the said Charles Edward)
GREEN at Perth in the State of)
Western Australia on this 5th) (Signed) C.E. GREEN, Major.
day of March 1946.)

Before me;

(Signed) M.C.W. CANTOR.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Western Australia
for taking affidavits.

Evidentiary document No. 5275. A

8.

Exhibit "S"

This is the document marked Exhibit "S" referred to in the affidavit of VX39006, Maj. J.F. Lloyd sworn before me this twenty-seventh day of May 1946 as being produced and shown to him at the time of his swearing his said affidavit.

(Signed) R.D. CRAMPTON, Capt.
An officer of the
Australian Military Forces.

Ex 1580-A
Doc 5275A.

チャールズ・エドワード・グリーン

拙著、チャールズ・エドワード・グリーン西オーストラリア州パース、
マラント街ハ正式宣誓、上陳述シマス

一 私ハ濠洲皇帝軍ノ機関銃大隊ノ三三五、チャールズ・エド
ワード・グリーン少佐デアリマシタ。

二 私ハ機関銃大隊、次長デアッタが一九四二年二月M.丁アテ
タル大佐、死去ト共ニ大隊ヲ指揮シマシタ。私ハ一九四二年五月
十四日迄、モンガポール・チャンギ収容所デ大隊ヲ引續キ指揮シマシタ。

三 日本軍ハ、時海外ノ仕事ニ當ルベキ一隊ヲ將兵三千人ヲ以テ
組織セヨト命ジタ……

四 軍隊ハ一九四二年五月十四日ニホールニ於テ二隻、船ニ乗込テ……
一九四二年五月二十日同二隻、船ハビルマ、グイクトリヤ岬沖ニ
到着シタ。

五 グイクトリヤ岬ニ於テ——私、全体トシテ主ナル不平ハ、
ノ飛行場ニ於テ吾々ハ自分デ護衛ノ責任ヲ負ハサシタコト、シ
テオーストラリア俘虜、護衛隊ハ収容所カラ組織サシ且収容
所、如何ナル俘虜、如何ナル逃亡、企ニ對シテモ責任ヲ負ハサ
シタデアッタ

一九四二年六月頃 NX-10420. 兵卒 RS グールデント
云フ飛行場収容所ニ配置サシタル第三大隊、一員ハ逃亡
ヲ企テタ。彼不在ハ発見サシタ。相當時間後彼ハ逃亡シタ事
實
ガ私ニヨツテ日本軍ニ報告サシタ。……

日本軍ニヨリテ先ヅ取ラシタ処置ハ、ソノ男ガ居ナイコトヲ確

No 1

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No 2

實ニ調査スルコトデアッタ。ソレカウ士官ハ全部本部事務室ニ
召喚サレ、私ハ二日間私、宿所ニ監禁サレタ。補給掛將校ト
當日、當番士官(共ニオーストラリヤ俘虜)モ亦ソ、宿所ニ監
禁サレタ。逃亡時ニ服務中、オーストラリヤ護衛隊、全員、
グールデンが再び逮捕サル時ニテ投獄ヲ宣告サレタ。
護衛隊ハ逃亡ニ関シ嚴重ナル拘禁ニヨリテ罰セラレタ。約六日
後グールデンが日本軍ニヨリ再び逮捕サレタコトが判明シタ。
私ハ早速、私がグールデン、如何ナル審問ニモ立合ハサレシコトヲ要求
シタトコロ全人ハ、訊問、タメ收容所ニ連シテ来ラシルト、由ラ告
ゲラシタ。コノ段階ニ到ツテ投獄サレタ護衛隊ハ釋放サレタ。
グールデンハ日本軍收容所衛兵所ニ連シテ来ラレ、私モ安田
音談大尉ニ呼バレタ。私ハ安田音談大尉ニ審理、訊問
ニ於テグールデンハ陳述ヲサセラルベキコトヲ指摘シタトコロ彼ハ
答ヘテ曰ク、逃亡ヲ企テタモノハ銃殺サルベキ命令ガアリ。
グールデンハ逃亡ヲ企テタカラ銃殺サルベシト。
私、意見デハ何ウ充令、用音ハモナク誰モソ、意思ヲ傳
テナカッタノデコノ逃亡ヲ企テタ時グールデンハ精神錯乱ラレ
テ居タト思フ。
彼ガソノ行動、不可能ナルヲ悟リベルマ警言察ニ自首シ、敬言察ハ曰
本軍ニ彼ヲ引渡シタコトハ勿論デアル。ソノ期間即チ彼ノ不
在中ソノ事件ニ関スル完全ナル聲明ハ私、法務官、ミウコレイ中
尉ニヨリ作成セラレ、我々カ自身ヲ俘虜ヲ監視スル、責任ヲ課セ
ラル、コトニ反対シ且吾々ハ個人、犯シタ罪科ニ関シ連帶的
処罰ノ加ヘラル、コトニ且逃亡者が銃殺ニヨリ罰セラルベキ事

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実ニ反対スル旨ヲ指摘シタ。私ハコノ書類ニ通テ日本軍ニ提出シ一通
ハ彼等自身用ニ他ハ中立國、代表者ニ送達サレコトヲ要求シタ。
コノ期間中日本軍收容所長石川軍曹及ビ飛行場近接地域司令
タル日本軍士官ト幾多ノ機會ニ私ハ面会シテグールデン逃亡、
全問題ト彼ノ銃殺ノ可能性ニ対スル反対ヲナシタ。再逮捕右グ
ールデンモ面會シタカ彼ハ非常ニ意氣銷沈シタ。
安田音訳大尉、何ラ、請願ニ耳ヲカサントハシタカッタ。モシグールデン
が銃殺セラヌバ軍規ハ維持サレズ他ノモノモ逃亡ヲ企テルデアラウト云々。
ソレカラ私ハ自分ノ宿所ニ歸シテ命ゼラシタ。ソノ後間キク大隊ノ閱兵
集合ガ日本軍ニヨリ発令サレ私ハ呼ビ出サレタ。
大隊ノ練兵場デ集合シタ。グールデンハ日本軍宿舎カラ集メ
軍隊ノ前ノ位置ニテ行進サセラシタ。安田音訳大尉、モラ一名
氏名不詳ノ士官三人ノ衛兵ガ現レタ。安田音訳大尉ト他ノ
士官等ハ兵卒グールデンノ兩側ニ拔劍シテ並ニテ。ソコデ安田音訳
大尉日本語デ集合シタ軍隊ニ向テ文書ヲ朗讀シタ。大隊ノ次イデ
氣ヲ付ケ命ゼラシ。私、ストリンガー少佐、バーナード中尉、アソソ中
尉ヲ舍ム隊ガグールデン及ビ衛兵ト共ニ收容所カラ約五百ヤードノ兵
ニ行進サセラシタ。コノ地兵ヲ棒ガ立テラレグールデンハ目カウレサセラレ棒
ニ傳ヒツケラレ我々ノ面前デ銃殺サレタ。グールデンハ何ラ正式ノ審判ヲ
受テカッタ。私ハソコデヒギンス大尉ナル医師ト牧師ヲ呼ビ醫師ハ死體檢
シテ生命ノ絶エタコトヲ言明シタ。我々ハ大隊ノ集合セル隊伍ヲ通テ屍體
ヲ運デ灰ルコトヲ命ゼラシタ。トラツカガ門デ待ツテ居テグールデンノ屍體
ハクワクトリア岬墓地ニ運バレ、コノ墓ガ既ニ用意セラレ私ノ面前デ埋
葬サレタ。

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